Routes to tour in Germany

The German Wine Route



2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer, Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating Gemütlichkeit and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stav the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

German roads will get you

there - to the Palatinate

woods, for instance, where

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.



- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 2 Dorrenbach
- 3 St Martin
- 4 Deidesheim
- 5 Wachenheim

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

the German Tribune

churg, 10 February 1985 arcfeurth year - No. 1166 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

onn President shows the flag in Middle East

Nordwest # Zeitung

nam President Richard von Weisäcker's trip to the Middle is only his second official visit and since he took up office last au-

kisgoing to both Jordan and Egypt.
In the year, he is scheduled to go
kel.

fersince the Fedéral Republic was also, governments in Bonn have amaking every effort to strike a balations with Israel and and answorld.

be shaping of Bonn's special relwith Israel has been one of the difficult tasks during this period. Orbalance, Bonn's policies in the rehave been successful and this trip on Weizsäcker is an expression of

first host, King Hussein of Jor-

IN THIS ISSUE

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WORKFORCE Page Age of the Computer With Great Unknown

Pag Mabled actor tells Mouthis part in Make controversy

MAYIOUR Page 1 Tagety Philip — a case of Thankinesia

has visited the Federal Republic of many several times.

lerelations between Bonn and Caiitalso developing satisfactorily. Mand von Weizsäcker is not tra-

No the Middle East as a mediator

state visits to Jordan and Egypt spinarily intended as a soundingleft the chances the European series united in the EC might of breaking the deadlock in the chorpeace in this troubled region.

May Arab governments make no adjabout the fact that they would be have the European and they would be they the European and Egypt they are they are the European and Egypt they are the are they are t

the problems in the eastern part of the Mediterranean than the nuclear superpowers.

The Mediterranean states France, ltaly and Greece are thinking along these lines.

Bonn, however, which is not keen on overtly high-profile foreign policies, cannot go this far.

Of course, the discussions between Herr von Weizsäcker and King Hussein or President Husni Mubarak will centre on issues where mutual interests are involved; disarmament, development policies and the economic ties between the European Community and Arab countries.

As a representative of a country which in its own interests untiringly demands a people's right to self-determination. Herr von Weizsäcker realises that he will not be able to by-pass the Palestinian problem.

This is not his intention. Right at the start of his journey, Richard von Weizsäcker said: "All countries have the right of self-determination. At the same time, however, all countries have the right to live within secure borders. Israel cannot be made an exception."

The new president of the Federal Republic is reputed to be an expert in broaching and discussing tricky problems with great diplomatic skill.

This ability will be of great advantage to him during his Middle East mission.

Franz Fegeler

Left-wing terrorist activity in Europe is being stepped up. The assassination of Ernst Zimmermann, 55, the head of West Germany's biggest military engine West Germany's biggest military engine

Dead Sea meeting: from left, King Husseln, of Jordan, Frau Marianne von

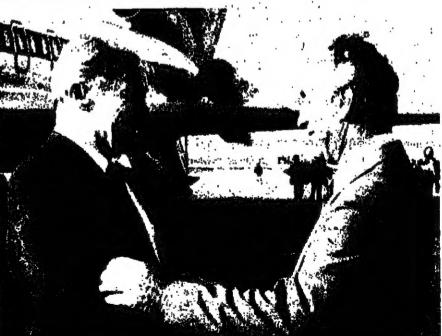
New pattern of terror emerges

as industrialist is shot dead

manufacturer, shot outside his house in Munich, follows the killing of René Audran, a French general, in a Paris suburb. The West German Red Army Faction claimed Zimmermann's death and both the RAF and the French Direct Action have jointly claimed Audran's killing. The two groups had previously an-

nounced joint plans to hit Nato targets in

Western Europe. Another hint that terrorism of the left is organising itself across borders was an attack against a West German air base in which a woman was lajured. A Portuguese group called FP-25 claimed to have placed the bombs. Mr Zimmermann's firm, Motoren und Turbinen Union GmbH, makes engines for Nato's combat aircraft, the Tornado, and the West German battle tank, the Leopard II. General Audran was killed, said the terrorists, because his role was at the heart of Nato's function.



Peres welcomes Brandt

Ay Arab governments make no israel's Prime Minister, Shimon Peres (right) welcomes the chairman of the SPD, Willy Brandt, to Tel Aviv. Brandt also met the Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, and representatives of the Arab occupied territories. (Photo: dps)

The murder of West German industrialist Ernst Zimmermann by two Red Army Faction (RAF) killers has destroyed hopes that international terrorism was on the wane.

Now bodyguard protection has been strengthened and precautionary measures stepped up to protect hundreds of politicians, members of the military and industrialists as well as their families.

The background to this new wave of terror is gradually becoming clear; the

Page 15: Terrorist prisoners and their he ger strike; man killed planting bomb.

"Western European guerilla" has reformed. The terrorist strategic plans discovered in Germany and elsewhere already pointed towards some kind of underground resurgence.

Terrorists from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Northern Ireland have joined

Anti-terrorist experts fear that the united strength of terrorist organisations could dangerously increase their striking power.

Although the West German terrorist or-Continued on page 2



possiblity.

cial "restructuring programmes".

In many respects an association

Reformation comes to mind; at le

Vatican appears to have thought

Plenty of parallels could be dis

tween the improverished condition

omical figure of \$100 billion.

on credit to boot) has nothing to the

garchical system.

mpoverished.

suffer from malnutrition.

The whole world hailed the election of former opposition leader. Tancredo Neves, as president of Brazil as a further "victory for democracy" in Latin America.

The euphoria is understandable. Up until a few years ago most of Latin America was under military rule; now, most of the directors have ingloriously bowed out.

Leaving aside the countries of the Caribbean, the two "dinosaurs", General Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay and General Augosto Pinochet of Chile, are the only military rulers still clinging to power.

However, it is too early for prophecies of an unstoppable process of democratisa-

A better word for what is happening in the southern part of the westen hemis-

The preconditions for a sustained democratic development have yet to be created.

For it was economic incompetence rather than the terrible violations of human rights which carried the indignation of the masses too far and forced the military commanders to declare their political bankrupty.

The military are not about to capitulate. This is reflected in the fact that the election in Uruguay and the "designation" of the new president in Brasilia by a carefully picked electoral college (in an effort to prevent any direct election which might have brought a more radical candidate to power) had the character of formalities bearing the unmistakable mark of the

How can the rule of law be re-established if, both in Uruguay and Brazil, the supposed advocates thereof have no qualms in accepting a hand-over of power from the perpetrators of abominable crimes against it?

What is more, the terms of the takeover have been clearly laid down; those guilty dominant position of the military guaran-

This is an inexcusable act.

The only man to realise that such a transition to "business as usual" encumbers the setting up of constitutional order right from the start is Argentina's president, Raul Alfonsin.

Continued from page 1

ganisation RAF is much weaker than it was in 1977, criminal investigation authorities in Western European capitals regard the formation of international bombattack, killer and kidnapping gangs as a serious risk.

The previous generation of RAF terrorists collaborated closely with supporters in the Middle East, Palestinians and the radical states in that region.

Today's RAF, on the other hand, is embedded in a "united Europe of terror".

The new terrorist group has seized millions of marks during various armed holdups and has an arsenal of weapons which allows it to carry out individual terrorist

The West German Ministry of the Interior believes that in view of the stepped-up protection of top politicans, officials and industrialists terrorist attacks are more likely to be levelled against a list of second-rank VIPs.

because of the vast number of potential murder victims at this level full protection cannot of course be guaranteed.

Ernst Zimmermann was on this list.

The RAF and the French left-wing terrorist organisation, Direct Action, have established close links and have synchronised their attacks.

These two groups are regarded as the backbone of Euro-terrorist attacks.

Hans Wuellenweber (Kieler Nachrichten, 4 February 1985) **WORLD AFFAIRS**

South America's democratic trend continues in Brazil

NURNBERGER Nachrichten

He took the appropriate steps: he ordered an investigation into the excess of the security apparatus, demanded that the shocking details of the bestiality of the torturers be made known to the public and, despite strong opposition, tracked down those responsible

Unfortunately, this remains a unique example of a genuine desire for a real fresh

The epoch of repression cannot be shrigged off like a bad dream.

Anyone who tries to do so is shying away from the real roots of the evil, almost supporting the fascist "doctrine of national

As in Peru, for example, where the ruling liberal politician, Beaunde Terry, has long since lost control over the situation. unable to prevent his troops from causing havoc at will throughout the land.

As a result thousands of innocent people have disappeared and a situation has arisen in which the government has no control over the action of the country's

In Bolivia the socialist Siles Zuazo is losing ground fast in his struggle against

This is the 25th time that Pope John Paul II has set off for distant parts.

In his sixth visit to Latin America he

The Pope justifies his frequent papal

visits by stressing how important it is

that Catholics throughout the world feel

Newspaper reports on his visits con-

centrate on the enthusiastic welcome he

is given by the masses and the incredible

staying power of the protagonist him-

The messages announced by the Pope

have almost become side-issues, albeit

assured of a world-wide echo: the fight

for peace on earth, for agreement be-

tween the superpowers, against the op-

pression of mankind in East and West,

and for a just distribution of the world's

A major question, of course, is how

During his visit to Venezuela the

Pope spoke of the fact that despite the

country's enormous riches large sec-

tions of the population live in poverty,

However, just as the poor he was ad-

dressing, many of whom live in hovels

on the edge of the Caracas, began to feel

"embraced by one Church" the Pope

society yes, politicisation of the Chris-

tian doctrine no; moral rebellion yes,

South America's liberation theolo-

gians have not managed to convince

Rome that the Church only stands a

The pontifex announced his favourite

message during a family mass held for

over a million believers on the plateau

of Mantalban.

chance if it unambiguously takes up the

the vision of "liberation on earth" no.

made it clear what he meant: criticism

these objectives can be achieved.

many in squalor.

cause of the poor.

will again be doing some ecclesiastical

canvassing at breathtaking speed.

embraced by one Church.

left-wing dogmatists, right-wing reactionaries and coup-hungry colonels.

In Colombia there are areas which Nobel prize winner, Garcia Marquez, calls "our Salvador", where big landowners, soldiers and death squadrons still practice the law of the jungle.

The impressive efforts in distant Bogotá by the conservative politician. Belisario Betancur, to reconcile his country's political forces have no influence on this situa-

Democracy in South America? This is not a question which can be answered by the power and propertied elites in the metropolises anyway.

Parlamentarianism, separation of powers, capitalism, communism - to the families of the dying children in the drought regions of North east Brazil, to the starving in the slums or to the farming labourers and tenant farmers these must seem like expressions from some alien planet.

Influential circles inside the Latin American Church have realised that radical social changes are needed to bring about

Many will feel that the formation of hundreds of thousands of "grassroots communities" pursuing the long-term goal of a "comprehensive liberation of man" is an act of illusory idealism.

However, this movement is increasing the awareness of oppression, stimulating self-help and "bottom-up" solidarity.

(Numberger Nachrichten, 28 Januar Ritika or Afghanistan. But a com-

to justify expectations. Without a than the King of all priests, the sugar

Although this Pope has changed whis year and the report is timed to pal style once and for all he has a tade off the march of the ected pillars to support the interest, which is posing a severe threat of the church, threatened as it subteFDP.

ics will rc-emerge.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 21 Schools Associate the new party carnestly, not only

Printed by CW Niemeyer-Druck, Harnek Distributed in the USA by. MASS MARLING West 24th Street, New York, N Y. 10011. viloles in THE GERMAN TRIBUNE are tren the original text and published by agreeme newspapers in the Federal Republic of Get

in all correspondence please quote your short number which appears on the erapper, because lake, above your address.

Perhaps this will some how seeds HOME AFFAIRS active reshaping of society than 2.

Greens still a party in search of a foreign policy

Suddenische Zeitung

not in evidence. When Schily travels to

Moscow he conducts himself like an

experienced diplomat. When Petra

Kelly appears on the Red Square she is

successful in getting media attention

when pictures appear of a "spontane-

ous" demonstration with posters being

It would be interesting to hear Otto

Those in the parliamentary party

who have given any thought to it say

that their policy would have to be "for

But how would it be operated? With

whom would the Greens talk? Peace

movements and ecology groups all

over the world - as well as representa-

tives of sovereign states, officials, poli-

ticians? And how do the Greens feel

The Greens are galled that they were

not the first to call an international en-

vironmental protection conference.

Schily and Petra Kelly discussing

Greens' foreign policies in public.

unrolled, for example.

dialogue and pacifism".

about secret diplomacy?

Latin America today and the continuation of the Mars in Germany five hundred years age MP Joschka Fischer evaded the In view of the crushing weight age MP Joschka Fischer evaded the legacy President Tancredo Nems and time for such a question.

accept from his predecesson to the fourth party in the Bundestag certainly not be thinking in terral stanty to say on environmental

certainly not be thinking in less glenty to say on environmental Since 1964 Brazil's external distribution; on foreigners living in this sourced from \$3.1 billion to the parties along way away from forming omical figure of \$100 billion.

This, together with the 223 profilere has been no statement on forinflation rate and the growing the policy. No espousal of interna-interest rates, has paralysed the calluman rights. No involvement in religiment aid policies or the exten-It has become all too obion and the peace movement as a startlarge-scale industrial growth (and point for an alternative foreign pol-

a broadly-based development pool (no Schily, former Greens parlia-favour of the majority of the populations party spokesman and now a During the past 20 years, more using figure in the Flick investigation political opposition was mendamittee, gave a hint of some sort crushed in order to save the existing that he told a group of Israelis that encent visit to the Middle East by a The middle classes, which migus delegation was undertaken backed this development, are torigh 100 many pre-conceived ideas

dperhaps without enough sensitivity Two-thirds of the population de the complicated historical backworld's eight largest industrial is bleed the Greens take part in all The demands made before the desired debates on foreign affairs. easted years of military rule meint stake up positions on the future of

This was done by Interior Minister relevant now as they were in 1964. European Community, over rural Friedrich Zimmermann of all people. Christian S. Lie reopment in Africa, on Central denominator in these positions is

Petra Kelly has stood god-parent to peace movements in Australia and New Zealand, and has often attracted more attention in the media in the United States than many visiting ministers from Bonn

Satisfaction with this is mixed for many people with slight irritation that all this depends on personalities.

Travels abroad are neither prepared by the parliamentary party nor worked out systematically. Heinz Suhr, press spokesman since

the Greens entered the Bundestag, has more than once tried to get this theme included in the agenda.

But there were always more urgent problems to be solved. He summed up the foreign policy views of the parliamentary party by saying that foreign visits were "just visiting and nothing much came out of the visit". Testifying to international solidarity

has become a rite at party conferences. But international affairs has never been a theme for discussion Fixing voters attention on local af-

fairs and the inclination to solve all problems by "de-centralisation" is innical to foreign policy considerations.

Otto Schily talks as a professional about East-West relationships which creates the suspicion that he has made the necessary adjustments to his attitudes or has already become a professional politician.

Continuity is vital to foreign affairs, a precept that is hard for the Greens to take. It is difficult enough to maintain

personal continuity which meetings at all levels have had to struggle with. Attitudes towards foreign affairs will, presumably, rotate with the rotation of

Plans for an alternative foreign policy in the parliamentary party are being worked out by an international "greens network" together with all disarmament and ecology groups.

Rather than involuntarily follow in the footsteps of the Friedrich Ebert or the Konrad Adenauer foundations, they will bear most of the financial burden themselves, since the Greens in West Germany are rich.

Top of the list of foreign policy interests is the establishment of a Greens contact bureau in Washington, for, as Heinz Stuhr has remarked, policies made in the USA have considerable influence in many areas on the Federal

Uncertainty over foreign policy connections are reflected in defence policy. The fourth party in the Bundestag demands unilateral disarmament and a new international economic order, all at once, even when only an attitude is called for to the renewal of arms control negotiations in Geneva.

When the parliamentary party discusses the mistakes made in the trip to the Middle East, it will not come round to the view that despite considerable individual effort, foreign policy is a Greens' blind spot.

But a party that does not have a clearly defined foreign policy, particularly a defence policy, is not in a position to join a coalition or govern at fed-

Udo Bergdoll (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 30 January 1985)

Free Democrats put out report on their arch rivals

ant political areas. He pointed out that their demands for unilateral disarmament and withdrawal from Nato were

"dangerous errors". In many instances they did not offer protection to minorities but called for the domination of the minority point of

In the final analysis that would lead to the dictatorship of the minority.

The Greens were far more involved "embittered power struggles" than the so-called established parties, particularly the way the ecological socialists stand against the radical ecologists.

It seemed as if the third party, the ecologists with liberal views, had per-

It was no surprise that the original Greens such as Wolf-Dieter Hasenclever of Baden-Württemberg, the former CDU Bundstag member Herbert Gruhl or former General Gert Bastian, had turned their backs on the party or been forced to retreat from it.

According to Haussmann many peace movement groups and people concerned with ecology had noticed that they would be misused by Green Bundestag members "to overcome the

The study provided evidence of their "troubled relationship" with parliamentary democracy. The paper pointed out that the Greens had not distanced themselves from the consequences of violence as a means of political arguement.

DIE WELT

Despite the fact that they claimed to be against violence they broke the law wilfully and provoked violence.

They were not a dependable political factor in the formulation of democratic political objectives because they dodged decisions, using "the grassroots" as an excuse.

They did not even remain true to their principle of rotating members sitting in the Bundestag. Promises had

First of all Otto Schily had remained Bundestag member, because "it suits their political calculations."

Others rotated from one leading appointment to the next: Petra Kelly from the national executive into parliament and Lukas Beckmann from the leadership administration after a token per od into the national executive.

Haussmann makes quite clear from the Greens' statements and programmes how difficult and negative their implementation would be for the Federal Republic:

. Economic policies

Rejecting the industrial society and introducing a social market economy via a system of councils would bring about the expropriation and abolition of private ownership in a major way

and the collapse of the economic sys-

The Greens favoured abandoning international involvement and pulling out of world markets, although almost every third job in the country depended on exports.

• . Finance and social affairs policies

The demand to increase taxes at the top of the scale would eventually reduce services, the readiness to take risks and reduce private investment. Similarly the Greens had the impossible idea that people should work less but draw larger pen-

 Environmental and energy policies In the matter of exhaust gas limits the Greens would put aside the EC decisions "with a shrug of the shoulders" without taking into consideration the conse-

quences for West German car exports. Their demand for the instant closing down of all nuclear power stations would cut off energy supplies and bring most industrial production to a standstill. They were also against vital increases in the use of fossil fuels because of environmental

Foreign, intra-German and security

The FDP report finds that the Greens fundamentally oppose security policies abandoning security.

They favoured withdrawal from Nato and were against alliance with the USA. The were emphatically against German reunification."

Is the party, now five years old (still) prepared to learn anything? Bundestag member Jürgen Reents answered this question: "Our basic views are not open to change simply because more information is provided or impressions created."
Stefan Heydeck

(Die Welt, Bonn, 25 January 1985)

The Pope and the world's poor people

He preached the rules of marriage to a society in which most of the children are born outside of the family and where dire need and desporation often prevent couples from marrying.

Never before has the head of the church urged his listeners so insistently to be "responsible fathers and mothers" and to carfully choose how many children they have and how often so as to ensure that they need not live in deprivation.

A change in the teachings of the Roan Catholic church?

The Pope made it unmistakably clear that he still abides by the encyclical humanae vitae issued by Pope Paul VI, which stipulates that "each marital act of procreation" should not be interfered

with in any way. According to the Pope, therefore, responsible fathers and mothers should not use any form of artificial contraception, let alone think of abortion, during the final years of the 20th century, since "all these methods not approved of by

the church are strictly forbidden". When Pope John Paul II ascended the "Holy See" more than six years ago many believers and non-believers hoped that this man would drag his church out of the thousand-year-old mildew of Italian-style traditionalism and into a world which had long since moved away from the centralist authority of Rome.

Karol Wojtyla's unconventional vitality and dislike of ceremonial appeared

and monarchic speeches the late free Democrats have issued a Pope looked more like a country the theavily criticising the sor of St. Peter or the Vicarof Chit Sound Land elections are being

OP business manager Helmut As if splitting worldly evolutions assuming a said when he insued the Pope has tried to strenghten Romen page study that the Greens sition as the centre of the churcks are not prepared to accept total govnew Rome, but the old comment responsibility.

headquarter in which the voice of they were incapable of constructive people elsewhere in the world of they were incapable of constructive people elsewhere in the world of protest, they were incapable Pope John Paul II would like to the developing solutions to the state of special synod of bishops conveit thin they complained about.

end of this year to commemment the best of the synony of the Second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding behind "opposition as a converted to the second Van Tyby hiding to the sec

It is unlikely that the spirit of the Free Democrats' leadership that the Liberals are fighting a This Pope has managed to built the for surivival and are in direct This Pope has managed to push it specifion with the Greens for third erythink that has tried to push it specifion with the Greens for third to remark during the eighties to a specific the political party table.

Still.

Horsi Schim to politics before anyone was really to sense the control of the greens.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 Janua they were there so there has The chance to have a "systematic The German Tribuit Hussmann exhorts the Liberals to

Editor-in-chief: Otto Hainz Editor. Alarande Marketter own interests but also for parli-English language sub-aditor: Simon Burist. Design democracy in Marketter of the State was time to explain and provide

ation to the voters, "particularly system". Wyolers," This should not be done Reneral way but "showing basic Ences and with hard facts." ausamann referred to the Greens' danding of the democratic pro-

expressed in concrete terms in conference decisions on import-

THE SILESIAN CONTROVERSY

Rally slogan, newspaper story revive an old issue

The demands of refugees from the former German territories in Eastern Europe have long been a complicating factor in the Bonn government's policies towards the East Bloc. One of these refugee groups is the Silesian League. It is estimated that of about 13 million Germans driven from Eastern Europe after the war, about two million were from Silesia. now part of Poland. Now the League has really thrown the cat among the pigeons with its latest efforts. First was a row over what motto should be used for the League raily in June. The first suggestion was "Forty years of banishment — Silesia remains ours." This produced howls of protest and reportedly angered Chancellor Kohl, who was due to speak to the Lengue. Now the motto is "Forty years of banishment - Silesla remains our future in a Europe of free people." The next League clanger was a fictional article in Der Schlesier, the group's official newspaper, which describes how the West German army moves unopposed through the former eastern territories to reunite the pre-1939 Germany. Then, to add to the fire, the leader of the League, Herbert Hupka, who is also a CDU Member of Parliament in Bonn, said in an open letter that Silesia was not just the home of the Silesians "but the property of all Germans." This sort of refugee group activity gets electric reactions from people such as the Poles because of fears of German revanchism, the wish to return to old borthere is no intention of trying to return to those borders. In 1970, Bonn signed a treaty with Poland in which it recognised the western Polish border with East Germany as running principally along the Oder and Neisse rivers. This means that Bonn recognises that Silesia is Polish. Hence the almost apoplectic official reaction to the League's activities.

hancellor Kohl was already angry over the Silesian League motto controversy.

The stalling tactics employed by his CDU party colleague and head of the League, Herbert Hupka, were also pretty hard to swallow.

But the article and commentary published in the latest edition of the weekly magazine Der Schlesier (The Silesian), which according to its imprint is the "official organ of the Association of Refugees and Expellees from Silesia, Lower and Upper Silesia", really went too far.

Chancellor Kohl's immediate reaction was to ask Eduard Ackermann, permanent secretary in the Federal Chancellery, to get in touch with Hup-

However, Hupka's reply was not a clear dissociation from the content of the controversial article.

He merely informed Ackermann that the article did not represent the opinion of the magazine editors.

The organisation's "official organ"; he said, means that the League's internal announcements can be published in the

In the eyes of the Federal Chancellery this was not exactly the most appropriate of reactions to the outrageousness of the published article.

It is still not clear how such an article managed to find way into the magazine.

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

The publisher and editor-in-chief of Der Schlesier, Hans-Joachim Illgner, could not be reached

In a second statement in which he clearly dissociated himself from the content of the article Hupka emphasised that the magazine is run independ-

He then announced that he would be discussing the matter with the editor-in-

This delayed reaction, however, was too late: Bonn was already "seething".

The Minister for Intra-German Affairs, Heinrich Windelen, called the magazine a "rabble-rouser" and was prompt to react: he froze the Ministry's annual DM15,000 grant to the magazine.

The parliamentary leader of the SPD, Hans-Jochen Vogel, called upon Chancellor Kohl to settle the matter once and for all and refuse to address the Silesian rally.

The statement issued by Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, probably pointed in the same direction: "Following the unreasonable de-

mands made of the Chancellor during recent weeks the situation has now become intolerable."

Although he was inwardly "foaming ith rege" Chancellar Kohl did not want to go that far.

He is convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Silesians wants the rally to be nothing more than a meeting between friends.

Nonetheless, it looks as if he will have a few words to say to the leaders of the Silesian League in Hanover because of the way they have treated him over recent months. Last summer they invited him to address their rally without informing him of the rally's motto.

In fact, it wasn't even decided upon until autumn: "Forty years banishment Silesia remains ours".

After the Chancellor found out about the motto in the papers in December he told the League that he could not come to the rally unless the motto was reworded.

The League's committee, however, took its time to react.

The Chancellor for his part did not press for an answer. In January there was a meeting between

Hupka and the Minister in charge of the

Chancellor's office, Wolfgang Schäuble. Hupka promised to discuss the Chancellor's proposals with his organisation's committee, which then convened

on 20 January in Königswinter.

Those who now thought that the matter had been clarified were in for a disappointment.

After a half-hour talk between Kohl and Hupka on 21 January there was still no acceptable motto.

The next day the committee announced its revised motto: "Forty years banishment — Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free people". Kohl accepted the new motto and

hoped that this would put an end to the matter. The magazine article has caused a new stir, and the obstinacy of the leaders of the Silesian League so far would suggest that the issue is by no means settled.

--- Heinz-Peter Finke (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 January 1985)

Background

he Landsmannschaft Schlesien, Nieder- und Oberschlesien e.V. (Silesian League) was founded on 28 March 1950 in Bonn.

The league

It regards itself as "the representative body of Silesia, the Silesia and their

the organisation is split up into more than 1,000 regional and local groups and claims to have 300,000 members (17,000 in Bavaria).

Since 1968, the chairman of the League, which has its seat in Haus Schlesien in Königswinter near Bonn, is the CDU member of the Bundestag, Herbert Hupka, who himself was born in Ceylon in 1915.

The Silesian League acknowledges the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany and supports the right of self-determination "for all Germans and thus also East Germans".

Hupka, who is also vice-president of the Association of Expellees, left the SPD in 1972 in protest against the treaties drawn up with Eastern bloc countries.

The two foundations, Stiftung Kulturwerk Schlesien in Würzburg and Stiftung Schlesien in Hanover, try to main tain customs and traditions as well as cultural heritage.

The League's youth organisation is called Schlesische Jugend and is led by Hartmut Koschyk.

Alongside 60 other regular publications, the official organ of the organisation is the weekly magazine Der Schlesier (The Silesian), published in Recklinghausen.

> (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 28 January 1985)

The Silesian League, which claims to have 300,000 members, has done a disservice to the Federal Republic.

The organisation's motto "Silesia remains ours" was the first political mis-

The commotion this caused was worsened by the article published in the association's magazine Der Schlesier describing a fictional invasion by the Bundeswehr of the areas beyond the Oder and Neisse Rivers.

During the entire discussion of these oblems the League has behaved as if it were speaking on behalf of the 3.1 million Silesians and their descendants, indeed on behalf of all Germans.

As the chairman of the League, Herbert Hupka, a CDU MP, put it: "Silesia is not just the home of Silesians, but the property of all Germans".

A brief description of Silesia's historical background may help. During the Migration Period Silesia was inhabited alternately by Germans

Following the departure of the Sils, who had settled near the Zobtenberg and along the Oder River until the 4th century, the region is thought to have remained virtually un-

inhabited until the 6th century. The region was then sparsely populated by the Slavs.

The 11th century saw the beginning of the rule of the Polish Piasts in Silesia.

Their disputes over succession, in which the German Emperor Frederick Babarossa was also involved, led to the

place? (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 Januar) Continued on page 6

FLASHBACK



A 20-year-old hose left behind in the camp, prisonat centre of the storm

did not deserve to be called a

Finke replied: "I have no comme

make on this point." His iller

however, has not helped him out di

mportant and the unimportant?

Admittedly, the content of the

vas pretty nasty, and the question ma

be asked how somebody could cont

vith this kind of fatuous twaddle.

The expulsion of the author fresh

CDU and the Silesian youth organi

tion was the right thing to do. Anythelise might have been misconstruct

tacit approval of the product of

However, the fact that an inspectant political personality announced new and discordant Ostpolitik in a

ganisation magazine does not will

get the thrashing and not those who se

abled its publication in the

ch a storm of indignation.

dled imagination.

up by the Nazi regime to disseminate A 20 year-old from the Harz Mook Mit Hitler announced the "final solutains region, Thomas Finke, but the Jewish question" and the cacentre of the Silesian controlly had of the extermination camps in East an article referred to by the had been proved inadequate to fulfil this the Silesian League, Herbert Hadral the head of the SS and Gestapo, as "insune and atrocious", Flat March Himmler, ordered the Auschwitz scribes a fictional sweep by the Witmandant Höss to turn the camp into a German army through Easten Harrior the implementation of this "final rope right up to the Soviet books white."

Tecunify Germany, "There is no more than the first of Tables II. reunify Germany. "There is no one the effect of Zyklon B gas (cyanidetion, this is not a war", writes Flabiled poison) had been tested on Russian his article called "Reflections the major of-war and sick prisoners.

Germany" published in the major the Birkenau camp complex was set up Der Schlester (The Silesian). why marching through other com

a 18 January 1945 the commandant

athe order to evacuate in the face of

mable to march and the sick, were

the concentration camp at Auschwitz

initially just one of the many camps

prosching Russian troops.

nied on 27 January.

Auschwitz concentration camp

with four large-scale crematories. The machinery of death began in spring 1942.

plea for bombing raid was ignored

In accordance with a centrally drawn up plan and with organisational perfection Reich's security headquarters transported Jews from all countries under Hits control to Auschwitz.

Here they were subjected to a "selection" procedure: those classed as fit for work were sent as prisoners for "extermination via work" (an expression used during a meeting between Himmler and the nister of Justice Thierack); the others were escorted to the gas chambers.

Selection and gassing were practised for two-and-a-half years at the Auschwitz camp, which thus became the largest concentration and extermination camp.

In February 1943 gypsies were also classed as "not worthy of life" and suffered the same fate as the Jews.

Auschwitz became the most drastic example of the power ideology can wield, of how a radical theory can divide mankind into members of a master race and subhumans, creating a class of people denied the very right to live and compared only with

The members of the SS responsible for pouring the poison gas into the gas chambers were officially called "disinfectors".

This is perhaps one reason why the subiect of Auschwitz was carefully ignored for many years after the Nazi regime had been

Many of those who had accepted this







such a storm of indignation.

It almost looks as if politicians per that is happening in cularly enjoy thumping the weak.

For where was the indignation the politic than the criticism when two of the politic than the criticism when two of the politic than the criticism when two of the politic than the criticism refugees and expelled the criticism refugees and expelled than the criticism grant two of the politic than the criticism when the criticism grant gra

DIE WEL Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung

SONNTAGSBLATT

theory were not willing to accept the horrifying truths of its implementation.

The topic was only officially broached after post-war generations were no longer willing to by-pass the problem.

And ever since, those who would like to acquit the Nazi regime of the historical guilt which clearly distinguishes it from all other fascist and totalitarian systems (in no other system have millions of people been murdered purely on account of their descent) have been questioning the existence of gas chambers in Auschwitz.

Such doubts, however, are futile in view of the overwhelming evidence.

The National Socialists had greater inhibitions when it came to destroying records than with regard to exterminating

There is therefore plenty of exact documentation of the crimes committed in Auschwitz and in other concentration camps. The perpetrators and the organisation

behind them are named. Records give an exact account of the extent of the mass murders.

However, few people are aware of the fact that there was an active resistance group among the prisoners in Auschwitz, that human feelings and solidarity survived even in the dark shadow of the cre-

matories and gas chambers. Furthermore, its fight against the systematic murdering of the Nazi regime was rewarded by a number of successes.

The Nazi concentration camp system, which was developed in the first concentration camp in Dachau and then applied in all the others, set out to rob the prisoners of their sense of personal worth, to break their will power and turn them into tools ready to obey any command.

If an SS man felt like hitting a prisoner, the latter was not even allowed to raise his hand to protect his face; this was regarded as opposition and cruelly punished.

Malnutrion and hard physical labour meant that all many prisoners could think about was to find somethink to eat and avoid being physically mistreated.

The aim of the Nazis was to eliminate any idea of resistance right from the start. Living conditions in Auschwitz were even worse, since the camp was overshadowed by the crematories.

Again and again prisoners no longer able to work were filtered out and sent to die in the gas chambers.

The fact that a resistance group was formed even in this camp and was able to claim a certain degree of success is astounding and highly commendable.

For it shows that even in extreme situations human feelings cannot be eradicat-

What is more, the group was able to overcome the conflicts between different nationalities, which were deliberately stirred up by the camp supervisors.

The group of leaders in the "combat group Auschwitz", as the resistance group called itself, was made up of different nationalities.

The group was also able to successfully fight against antisemitic tendencies among inmates.

These tendencies were also fanned by the Nazis and were particularly strong

among the Poles, often at the expense of their fellow Jewish prisoners.

However, it should also be emphasised that Poles were very active within the combat group.

Resistance activities in the camp were

primarily aimed at saving lives. Of course, the scope for such activities was extremely limited.

It was not easy to avoid being demoralised and to accept the huge risks in-

volved in saving perhaps just a few lives. However, small successes gave us our strength. It is obvious that those prisoners living in slightly better conditions had the best opportunities of helping their friends, fellow countrymen or comrades or of fightening against the murderous system of the SS.

The camp authorities had deliberately established a hierarchy inside the camp which corresponded to their own racialist way of thinking.

The German prisoners were at the top of the ladder and the Jews at the very bottom. The SS passed on the basic forms of its leadership principles to the prisoners: each work commando was led by an overseer, each dwelling unit had a block elder (block was the smallest organisational unit of the Nazi party based on a block of houses).

These leaders had to obey the orders given by the SS.

How these lenders managed to fulfil the stipulated workload and keep order in their blocks was up to them.

They were given unlimited powers with regard to their own groups.

They were often rewarded if they used physical force to do the job. If a prisoner died after a beating, the

camp authorities turned a blind eye, interested only in a proper report of the death to ensure roll call accuracy.
Prisoners with this kind of leadership

responsibility enjoyed special privileges.

As a rule, Germans - and thus Austrians too, who were treated as Germans in the camp - were given these jobs. If these "prisoner officials" refused to

be corrupted, they often found themselves facing the dilemma of either becoming the extended arm of the camp authorities or running the risk of using their privileges on behalf of their fellow pris-

If they opted for the latter this was not just for reasons of sympathy for their felow human beings, but in order to retain their self-respect.

There is no need to explain why there were more acts of resistance during the final months of the concentration camp's existence than during the years in which Hitler's "thousand-year empire" still

stood firm. One of the Auschwitz combat group's major objectives was to inform the rest of the world of the cold-blooded mass mur-

ders committed each day in the camp. Although the existence of the gas chambers were veiled in secrecy, atrocities of this magnitude could not go unnoticed for long.

Too many official departments and military sections were involved: five ministries co-ordinated the organisation of the mass murders; the state railway changed its timetables to transport the prisoners; the gold filling taken from the prisoners' corpses was delivered to the Reichsbank month after month.

Apart from this, the stench of burnt human flesh could often be smelt miles

The families of senior members of the SS lived in the vicinity of the camps.

Finally, more and more people came into contact with prisoners during the course of the war. A growing number of

Continued on page 14

The report was squashed between two articles carrying large headlines: a winter weather report and an item about a protest against stationing missiles.

This reflects the interest editors believe that can reckon with among their readers. They must have calculated accurately, although unemployment brings with it more hardship than frozen roads and includes more explosive material than some Pershing missiles.

The most terrible aspect of mass unemployment is not of the same order, but it is a fact that the public at large and the political leadership in our country are getting more and more used to unemployment and giving the problem less and less consideration.

They are not thinking how it can be controlled and how its social dangers

An unheard time-bomb is ticking away whose explosive power could

THE WORKFORCE

towards social disaster

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

cause the edifice of our social welfare

The indifference of many politicians and public figures to mass unemployment as a permanent feature of society

They betray a sense of concern for a

This is all the more incomprehensible since not a few people have for years known what would happen. And they have given warnings. They said that unemployment was not a feature of the trade cycle but was based on structural

The Age of the Computer and the Great Unknown

Technical changes create both anxie-L ty and hope. The present technological revolution is different from industrialisation of the past.

It is also different from technological advances such as, for example, the invention of the steam engine.

hold for for people and society? The

The new jobs make new demands.

not fill these demands? Will the right to work and to strike be questioned by the

posed at the 15th Bitburg Talks, orga-

Professor Rüthers from Constance and Georg Leber, former SPD Labour Minister and success ful arbitrator in the engineering workers strike last year, provided the guidelines.

able and their services will be devalued. Several trade unions are having difficulty maintaining credibility among members. There was also membership conflict over attitudes towards unem-

 Rigid labour legislation, regarded in times of full employment as socially progressive, can work against both workers and employers in times of unemployment. The unemployed are hit very hard.

Court cases are becoming constantly more expensive. And they result in: maintaining or increasing unemployment; reducing the competitivity of weak companies and hindering invest-

The leader of the chemical workers' trades union, Hermann Rappe, agrees

Long-term unemployment: path

state based on Basic Law to collapse.

large threatened sector of our society and show a lack of social solidarity. They also display a lack of political discernment. It is foolishness.

changes in our working world.

should not and cannot be halted.

Industry must be encouraged."

with employers that technical progress

The director of an electronics com-

pany described what would be the con-

not go along with technological change. He said: "Last year there were pocket

many, because this sector is fast asleep."

aims of German workers had changed.

According to polls, the number of

The desire to enjoy life increased from

In the United States, on the other

But a large body of opinion at Bitburg

Delegates to the talks, which are held

every January, include leading lawyers

(some are senior judges), representa-

tives from industry and, when they ac-

It was not to be expected that the

cept invitations, trade union officials.

hand, it was 68 per cent, Sweden 56 and

said the polls were out of date.

talks would provide answers.

in Israel 79 per cent.

Rappe said: "The brakes cannot be applied to technical progress by an international agreement. For this reason West German industry cannot opt out.

Technical change once increased job opportunities. Now it reduces them and creates other problems

answer is that no one knows.

They call for specific qualifications. What will become of those who can-

Will legislation and administration in the Federal Republic be able to cope?

These were some of the questions people who had an ambition to go and schieve something in relation to work dropped from 54 per cent in 1976 to 43 nised by the law association.

per cent in 1983. 48 to 57 per cent. Those prepared to "give their all" in a job was 54 per cent in 1967 but only 42 per cent in 1982.

They maintained that:

People will be continuously replace-

 Lawmakers are making things extremely difficult through a mixture of inability to act and unwillingness to act. This often results in references to courts on, although this is meant to be only a step in case of emergency.

There were this year more lawyers than anyone else. They complained, with some justification, that lawmakers are leaving the development of labour legislation to the judges instead of showing the way clearly (some rulings by the Labour Court have been disallowed by the Constitutional Court). ...

Professor Ruthers accepts that it is employers/employees who will have to control the consequences of structural change on the labour market, through agreements and worker participation.

They will require much staying power, imagination and agility.

Rudolf Bauer (Rheinische Post, Dilsseldorf, 14 January 1985) rope.

NURNBERGER

The economic upturn we are experiencing is a far cry from what many politicans and leaders of trade and industry expected.

It has, however, meant increased orders for many industries. But it has had practically no effect on unemployment. In certain areas it has got worse.

It is true to say that here and there new job have been created. But rationalisation measures have here and there done away with jobs.

Many politicians and some economic institutes try faith-healing, as if there is another upswing just round the corner that will influence the labour market as The reverse is more likely, particular-

States halts and a new recession gets a But even if that is being too pessimistic, we shall have to live for a long time

ly so if the current boom in the United

with unemployment in this country. Heinrich Franke, president of the Labour Office in Nuremberg and politically in tune with the present Bonn government, explained recently that there was

sequences if West German industry did much before 1990. Herr Franke, naturally, does not calculctor sales in the Federal Republic know if there is to be a boom then and valued in total at DM350 million. This where it will come from. One has to be did not involve a single job in West Gerthankful for this unusual sense of real-

no hope of unemployment declining

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann of the Al-The fact that mass unemployment is lensbach public opinion research institute pushed to one side by many does not began the Bitburg Talks by saying that the make it less dangerous.

It is leading to a two-tier society the likes of which have not been seen in Germany since the First World War.

The fact that there are people in our society with a lot of money, the jet setters, who lead a lavish existence, it INDUSTRY irritation indeed, but this is not more than something taking play the edges of society. This is easy to easy-go money.

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What is much more of a concer the diagnosis of a dangerous illage our society when we have to pol with the fact that, in the long to some people have work and some

The first have a secure livelity thanks to their work, while the othe have few worldly goods and are this down the social scale.

never have come to power:

the end of the SPD/FDP government the development of Bavaria from an 1982, but the upheavals since and industrial region and

have already reached this point, other Munich has opened a technology cen-

when it becomes clear that the polystand where they can get advice. cians do not have a long-term and has Friedrich, a department head at but are muddling through in the har sense, predicts that his firm will have that an upswing to improve the empty under up with the Japanese and Ameriment situation is waiting just round as by the end of 1986 at the latest."

When the unemployed begin to a gristaff working at Siemens in Munich lise that the politicians have en redealing with silicon chips, the vital heads as well as empty hands, daily kneat in the third generation of micsionment will set in.

job creation programmes, but only to buildings covering 350,000 square a long term change in our walkings. There is a link to the underworld, a plan revolutionary in its pand railway.

need for change must be there is marps patrols the whole area by bicy-with the energies to bring this charge.

Continued from page 4

creation of Silesian dukedoms in 1163. for example, Breslau and Oppeln.

These Piast dukes allowed landless farmers and craftsmen from the areas of the Holy Roman Empire to populate this region.

During the centuries which followed, therefore, the Silesian ethnic group became a mixture of Polish Šlavs, Thuringians, Franks, Hessians, Palatines, Alemannics, Tirolians. Swiss and Flemings.

Up until the 14th century the Polish kings laid claim to Silesia.

Silesia was then a Bohemian and (from 1526 onwards) a Hapsburg ficf-

However, as some of the Piast dukes had bequeathed their territories to the Elector of Brandenburg in the eventually of their lineage dying out (like Prussia Silesia was reformed) the Prussian king, Frederick the Great, marched into Silesia in 1740 to assert his territorial claims against the Hapsburg Empress, Maria Theresia.

Prussia emerged as the victor from these three "Silesian Wars" (1740-42, 1744-45, 1756-63) and advanced to become Austria's major rival power in EuAt about the same time the Point the computer of the 1990s, much kingdom collapsed under its week staper, smaller and faster, is being debility and was annexed by neighborid there.

This all stems from the Megabit

During the so-called Polish divide langy, developed in the Siemens (between 1772 and 1795) Russia Flat tank and to be mass produced at a nexed about two-thirds of Polish and professory in Regensburg from 1987. tory, whereas Prussia and Austrit Poposite Siemens' research centre is quired a sixth.

After the Second World War the following in this sector in a complex made ish borders were again realigned following the light buildings: covering 30,000 ing westward territorial expansion between the covering sources. the Soviet Union.

Poland lost in the East, 102,800 squares of micro-chips. of East German territory was hand line and more technicians and ma-

of East German territory was over to the Polish administration. This area included silesia, Pomper thology freaks, speculators and peonia and the south-western part of East with utopian ideas.

Prussia.

had to resettle in Western Poland, with Helmus Bettermann, personnel directhe Germans were driven out of the life of Siemen's communications tech-

Bavaria flashes to front on a silicon chip

Neue Presse

The indifference of politicians make burg and West Berlin as the highlinternational economic crises in the standard political radicalisms of set up there that one job in without millions jobless Hitler and lia Bayaria.

h Munich alone, 50,000 of the work-

some extent due to this. It seems the situation is going to get worse. There comes a point when every completed with a German attempt to employed person loses hope. Supele with the Japanese and the Ambaye already reached this print of simulation is going to get worse.

This will come all the more subspassiness with low rents and servicing where young entrepreneurs can set

About 7,000 of the 41,900 engineers

Then it will be too late to avoid Most of the people working in the

tak tank" of the country's largest The bomb ticks away. It cannot findate-owned company are young. disposed of by rhetoric or shorter the silicon division is in 22 interlock-

There is the also Siemens' datu-pro-The discussion should and must being centre, the largest in Europe, about change. The recognition of a lad data-processing school. A secur-

Tiliacu At Neu-Perlach, a Munich suburb (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 26 Januar) ibn more than 100,000 people live

chaology centre. From May, prod-The Polish state re-emerged following distributors and operators of the ing the First World War after Russian Spitzentechnologie" (High and the Central European powers between Target Group) will be able compete with the Japanese and Am-

Quietly, this area around the Bavarto compensate for the 179,700 st la capital has been developed into a

This move triggered a human trace. The progressive sector of West The border realignment means the formen industry is finding its way more those formerly living in Eastern Political More frequently to the south."

mer eastern territories of the Geris lines division said that there were not Reich.

(Nordwest Zeitung, Olders Papillations either in the universities (Nordwest Zeitung, Olders Papillations either in the universities) 31 January 100 Pavailable on the labour market.

Last year the company's research and technology centre in Munich took on 320 qualified trainees (starting salary: DM3,500 a month).

Another 2,800 engineers should be taken on this year.

This financial year, more than DM4 billion will be spent on research and development.

Siemens research boss Karl Heinz Beckurts said that in many sectors the firm is at the top. There was a boom. Evidence of that was the 400 development operations under way.

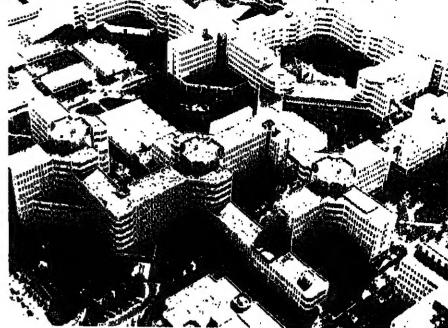
Other giants in the electro- and electronic industries have also moved to Bavaria, Hitachi, Digital, Sanyo, Murata, Texas Instruments and Fairchild, for example. German computer manufacturer Nixdorf will be open up in Bavaria this

Bavaria's nimble-minded economic affairs minister Anton Jaumann said: "The fact that Munich is a long way away from any seaport has had its ef-

He pointed out that Bavaria and Munich, once heavily committed to agriculture, are rapidly becoming industria-

Munich was overtaking Hamburg and West Berlin as an industrialised city. In Munich there were 170,000 working people of whom 50,000 were in elec-

In the past few years in Bavaria alone U.UUU additional jobs have been created in the micro-electronics industry. There are 230,000 people working in the electro industries in Bayaria, top of the list, with 110,000 in the communications sector alone.



The Siemen's complex in Munich, interlocked and sprawling.

o: Siemens. Aerial photo released by Upper Bavarian government permit No. GS 300/9572/83) A further 20,000 jobs will be added on an old factory site where young enthis century.

Munich has allocated DM42 million up until 1988 to promote research into micro-electronics.

Minister Jaumann arranged a study to advise on control and promotion. One finding was that a leading European electronics company proposed investing a huge amount in high technology production plant in Bavaria in a bid to meet the challenge of Japan and America in this decade.

Munich is not only suited to the giants in the industry but also the small

Progress in the world of micro-chips is fairly dependent on small, courageous facturers, resediction and bust-

nessmen, as in America's Silicon Valley. For this reason Munich municipality has developed a "Technology Centre" along with the Chamber for Industry and Trade, a 3,000 square metre area

trepreneurs involved in the technology of the future can set up in business with favourable rents, servicing and advice.

At the western end of the former site of the international garden show a "research station" has been set up with a computer laboratory and space for scientific work, the whole in the shape of a pentagon.

Erich Häusser, president of the West German patents office, brought back the idea from Japan. He has set up an organisation for joint training, fabrication and innovation which has begun to collect funds so that it can be the germ cell of future technology. Munich has begun to tackle this sector on a wide

Minister Jaumann said that "Silicon Bavaria" was not just a slogan "it is fast ecoming a reality."

Karl Stankiewitz (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 January 1985)

hambers of commerce and industry in the Ruhr have called for new economic policies for the region. The appeal was made at at meeting attended by 700 in Dortmund.

The chambers pointed out that industrial renewal and restructuring was badly needed. The warning came as the region was getting some bad publicity over a smog alarm declared for several days in January.

But the question is: why have the chambers taken so long to say something about the future of the Ruhr? This is the first time they have been able to agree on anything.

It is a pity they didn't act 20 years ago. Now other areas have taken the in-

Every seventh worker in the Ruhr in out of work. There are 254,000 unemployed and 4,318 vacancies (Decembe

sounded familiar. Many were half-No one expected a patent recipe to cure the ills. The problem is far too

Many of the proposals at the meeting

complex. " But there is justification in asking why the chambers have taken so long to break their silence and contribute something to the discussion.

They now propose "institutionalised

Ideas for the Ruhr 20 years too late

What should be "institutionalised" it

is hard to see. Electronics and bio-technology should be smartening up the Ruhr's "technological way" - as it has been exaggeratedly named - between Duisburg and Dortmund. This should be West Germany's "high technology valley".

Not only are the blast furnaces and pits there, but for many years important companies in engineering, chemicals and energy have been established there. They can deploy electronics and ro-

bots and have no need to be shy of international competition. High technology is not a foreign word they must have found those who are there. The pre-conditions for high technology production are promising."High fices in Düsseldorf. The SPD govern-Tech" are magic words that trip lightly ment has pumped an additional DM5 off the tongue and any number of doou-

devoted to it. The main concern, however, is with venture capital from banks and insurance companies, to make things easier when setting up a firm. This applies also to the "two or three" industrial areas that should be models of what is wanted.

The youngest child of technology would be welcomed with open arms in the Ruhr. It is a pity that the chambers were not more active in this matter 20 years ago. In the meantime many others have got to the starting post in other regions. Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg can offer attractive jobs.

The Dortmund meeting called for more land to be allocated for industrial development by the government. And it would be a pleasure to see representatives of the state involved in "industrial

reconstruction." The lack of land is allegedly a considerable hindrance. For this reason the state government in Düsseldorf has, over the past five years, paid out DM500 million for 400 hectares of land for industrial development.

guarantor. The enormous costs of setting up a company should be covered by. at least forty per cent by state funds. The chambers are not particularly keen to hear about new subsidies. But willing to listen in the government of-

The state is also much fayoured as a

billion into the Ruhr since 1979, with ments drawn up by the chambers are good will and off their own initiative. Industry and population have accepted this gladly. What effect it has an ob-

> server would find hard to discover. One thing is clear - Düsseldorf is not likely to formulate again a programme of action for the Ruhr.

Leonhard Spielhofer (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt. Bonn, 26 January 1985)

Are older motorists a greater danger to other road-users than younger men and women at the wheel? Or does experience offset what may be slower reactions or other physical shortcomings? And when are you old? By the turn of the century one motorist in four will be an "old-timer."

never wear a hat while driving," says Hamburg pensioner Wilhelm Klaas.. "I don't want to be immediately classified as an old fogey at the wheel."

Young people are to blame for more accidents than old folk, he feels, but when an older person causes an accident someone invariably says: "Isn't it time he (or she) called it a day and gave up driving?"

Herr Klaas is very sensitive about his driving licence, and not without reason. Traffic experts are increasingly feeling that older road-users could prove a growing problem.

It is one that was raised at the 23rd traffic courts conference in Goslar, where one expert suggested that the police, the public prosecutor or the court ought always to inform the authorities when an older person fell foul of the law in connection with a traffic offence.

The authorities ought then to check whether the offender was still physically and mentally fit to hold a licence to drive a car, motorcycle, moped or what-

The main reason why this proposition has yet to be put into practice mainly because old age is a difficult concept to legally define.

The medical profession is no help. Some doctors say you're old at 60, others from 65, while Professor Herbert Lewrenz, of Munich, says a specific age is unrealistic:

"You can age over a period of up to 50 years. Some show signs of age in their mid-40s, others not until their

The law as it stands doesn't stipulate an age. The highway code merely refers in general terms to fitness to drive and has called, since the last revision, for consideration for the elderly.

Case law tends to follow Professor Lewrenz's line of argument, ruling that age alone need not mean unfitness to

Taxi drivers in Munich tell the tale of a driver well over 80 who still regularly passes with flying colours the extra tests

So is the road-user's age (drivers, not pedestrians, of course) irrelevant? Doesn't age really matter?

Or is it merely a subject for jokes like the ones about women drivers? Have you heard the one about the old man who heard a radio warning about a motorist driving on the wrong side of the autobahn and said to his wife: "Only one? There were hundreds of 'em a few minutes ago."?

Yet statistics do indicate that older drivers are more accident-prone than the average. Klaus Lang of the Motor Insurers' Association says motorists over 60 cause 4.5 per cent of accidents, as against an average 3.8 per cent.

But these percentages are based on the three million motorists aged over 60 and not on the mileage they log. The less you drive, the fewer accidents you cause

The findings of a survey commissioned by Volkswagen suggest that two older motorists in three still put in the average 15,000km a year.

Other figures refer to only 18 per cent of motorists aged 60 to 65, 11 per cent aged 65 to 70 and seven per cent over 70 "putting in regular driving." statistics need to be complied

another basis. The Americans, for instance, base theirs on 100,000 miles logged and have found that women drivers over 75 in particular tend to be increasingly accident-prone.

Figures may vary and statisticians disagree, yet no-one is willing to call it a day. The reason is that by the turn of the century one driver in four in the Federal Republic of Germany will be an "old-

So the experts are keen to shed light on the details of problems and on what the specialists are pleased to call risk factors.

"People with cardiac pacemakers are an above-average risk to the general public," says Professor Lewrenz. So are people who have to spend regular sessions attached to an artificial kidney or who take pep pills or sedatives. But he doesn't go into further detail.

Ophthalmologists are agreed that more elderly people ought to be banned from driving at dusk or in the dark. Their statistics show 11 per cent of people in their 50s, 27 per cent of people in their 60s and 34 per cent of over-70s to have difficulty in seeing

clearly at night.

This seems to be

the point on which the most reliable statistics are available. A Volkswagen survey states that 58 per cent of motorists over 50 are mistakenly convinced their sight is still OK. Similar findings were mentioned in Goslar, where regular sight tests for elderly drivers (aged over 60) were proposed.

This idea prevailed even though others claimed that older drivers were well able to rely on experience and defensive motoring to offset their physical

Experts say there are also typical mistakes old people make, especially when changing lane, turning corners or respecting right of way.

They attribute these mistakes to muscle trouble, older people being less able to turn round - and proverbially stub-"In my view," says lawyer and traffic

offence specialist Olaf Kiesewetter,

"that isn't true. Motorists young and old make the same mistakes." He is strictly opposed to only older motorists being required to take compulsory aptitude or fitness tests or to courts being required to refer cases to

"That," he says, "is merely going to make older people seel yet more unsure

the administrative authorities.

He says older people start to tremble as soon as the police ask how old they are, knowing as they do that driving licences can be confiscated even for minor offences if they then have to prove themselves fit to drive.

"I know from experience of, say, drinking offences how afraid of tests



10 February 1985 - No. 11/

they are," he says. "They are as still ramrods as they fill in questionninwhereas younger people sit there is laxed and entirely at ease.

"When there is something they do understand they daren't ask for fare making fools of themselves. So many them fail for no real reason."

Herr Kiesewetter says the importer of holding a driving licence ought sate be underestimated. "In retirement only prestige a pensioner often last that he can offer to take the wife out

So intimidation isn't the right proach. People must be told where the stand so as to ease their fears. Accident could be reduced in number merely making older drivers feel less teme

He feels the proposed referral to administrative authorities is utter to sense: "That is simply handleg the it from someone who is competed to someone who isn't and who goes ship by the rule book."

Kiesewetter says motoring magnet could do useful work in keeping die drivers in touch with the latest develop ments in a humane manner by publish ing more articles on subjects such s new road signs.

There might indeed be instances which an elderly person needed to te told it would be better to surrender his or her driving licence, but it must be to luntary and the need must be explained in a friendly manner.

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H. H. Holzant (Die Welt, Bonn, 28 January 198



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book Paperchase -

The Polish author-

to divulge informa-

tion about the ship-

documents' rightful

where-

ment's

THE ARTS

he wrote, had been the victim of a disgraceful public-

ity stunt. Helmut Schödel took the same view in Die

Zeit. Radtke's disability was like a "metaphor for

misuse, vulgarity and the over-refined." Armin Eich-

holz in the Münchner Merkur regarded the murder of

the disabled child as a "stifling bravura solo, a wheel-

bewilderment of scenes full of tenderness and love,

thanks to Peter Radtke's authentic performance of

the disabled child, a far cry from cheap sensational-

ism." In this article for Süddeutsche Zeitung, Peter

Radtke himself says what he thinks.

Schumann letters discovery brings mixed feelings

Important documents relating to German art and artists have lately surfaced in Cracow, Poland. The latest find is composer Robert Schumann's correspondence, a collection of 4,700 letters thought lost for decades. But not all Schumann scholars are overloyed, as this article by Wolfram Goertz for the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, ex-

What musicologists have suspected for 30 years has come true. The mystery of Schumann's Correspondenz, a set of 25 files in which the composer kept nearly all the letters he received. has been solved.

There can no longer been the slightest doubt that most of his correspondence, about 4,700 letters, missing since the Second World War, has been found at Cracow University library.

Only last June the specialist quarterly Die Musikforschung surmised that the collection was lost for ever. So did a recent book on the composer published by Schott, Robert Schumann - ein romantisches Erbe in neuer Forschung,

This assumption has been disproved mainly by a letter penned by Jan Steszewski, head of the Polish Composers' and Musicologists' Association.

"The correspondence between Robert and Clara Schumann," he writes, "is in the 25 volumes (Letters 1-4,700) of

the Robert Schumann Correspondenz currently at Cracow University library."

The Correspondenz is of outstanding mportance for any kind of research on the composer. When Schumann writes to Clara that he has just received a letter from Liszt, the critical apparatus must at least summarise the letter's contents to explain the context.

Schumann's correspondents included Chopin, Liszt, Ludwig Börne and Ignaz

So the Correspondenz is not just a bibliophile rarity; it is one of the most valuable manuscript collections in music

The tale of how it found its way to Cracow is an adventurous one. It has been known for several years that much of the stock of the Prussian State Library in Berlin was evacuated from Unter den Linden to a Benedictine abbey in Grüssau, Lower Silesia, shortly before the end of the war.

In 1946 these 505 crates, along with treasures from Breslau University library, were taken to Cracow by a convoy of Polish trucks.

This move was probably intended as reparation and compensation for what the Poles had suffered under Nazi occupation.

British musicologists have been particularly persistent in researching in Cracow since the war, and they have been



luctant to say any-thing. Who is the Have they been snooped? . . . Clara and Robert & misused as vehicles for abstruce fan-

logical motivation and, above all, w

out what Hoetticher calls respect

The new annotated edition of

correspondence between Robert

Clara Schumann edited by Eva W

sweller must also be mentioned in

The first of what is planned as the

volumes has just appeared and bear

servedly praised for its thorought

and scholarship. The publishers !

Stroemfeld and Roter Stern of Fund

The new edition is more than

come, especially as there is still a st

ous shortage of sensible editions

It will comprise a little over 500

ters the composer and his wife wrote

each other while courting and as li-

band and wife. Boetticher, in his Roll

Schumann in seinen Schriften und Bis

en, published in Berlin in 1942, qui

Critics claim Boetticher's Schum

editions are in parts so fragmentary

to be a covert anti-Semite.

faulty that the composer seems at ind

Eva Weissweiler is an expert who is

Her edition delves into strictly pro-

access to the material in Cracow.

refers in a footnote to its existence.

ate and personal matters coace

Robert and Clara, and critics have of

demned this as disrespectful spoop

But Schumann research in part

must no longer lay itself open to act

ations of being guided by subject

considerations in deciding what to f

Wolfram Goet

in their private lives.

Schumann's genius.

furt and Basic.

Schumann's letters.

from only 370.

owner? That is hard to say. Poland and both German states lay claim to the crates stored at Grüssau. That could be why Boetticher that, by the murder of her own son kept quiet about surmises that a p by the subsequent falsification of

The material is indispensable for research into other composers too. It consists of 20,000 music manuscripts, including many by Mozart, and work by philosophers Hegel and Schelling and the poet Hölderlin.

Even 40 years after the war's end there seems to be little prospect of governments reaching agreement on who owns what.

Yet if archive stock everywhere had to be catalogued and catalogues published, libraries everywhere might well feel uneasy about much of their most valuable material.

Rumours have long been rife among musicologists that a manuscript catalogue of the music department of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation library in Berlin is not freely available because some manuscripts do not belong to it by right.

Is it true that some scores in Berlin were stolen by the Nazis in occupied France? If it is, then their ownership would be contested in much the same way as that of the manuscripts in Poland

West German musicologists have at. least been allowed to work in Cracow in recent years.

Some Schumann specialists will not be overjoyed, however. Göttingen musicologist Wolfgang Boetticher, in charge of the new collected edition of Schumann's letters and writings, is probably a case in point.

He has access to Schumann manuscripts in the GDR, where he is on good terms with fellow-experts, but is unlikely ever to be allowed into Poland.

Boetticher worked alongside Herbert Gerigk in wartime Paris as a member of Alfred Rosenberg's staff.

Billig, in his Alfred Rosenberg dans l'action idéologique, politique et admin-istrative du Reich hitlerlen, published in Paris in 1963; says Boetticher was partly responsible for the confiscation of the musical instrument collections of harpsichord player Wanda Landowska, a Polish Jewess, pianist Vladimir Horow-

itz and cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. It should be fairly obvious that someone who, like Boetticher, contributed to an anti-Semitic Encyclopaedia of Jews in Music, published in 1940, and was

Mhen George Tabori asked me if I would play the disabled child in eversion of Medea M I asked him to (Photo: Harry So what was Tabori trying to do? made a Waffen-SS officer in 1943 at the was depicting a devoted mother, not expect much help from the Pola the is twice killed by faithless hus-

lestre critics are sharply divided over a play in

ach a severely disabled actor plays the part of a

bolchair-bound child. The play is George Tabo-

stersion of Euripides' Medea, called simply M.

er Ridike played the part of the child of Medea

1250n. Georg Hinsel wrote in the Frankfurter

fractine Zeitung that Radtke brought to the per-mance not only his ability to act but he was also

ent of the team's reality." Rolf Mai, in tz, asked;

hould he have done this? Should a person who is bled act and confront the audience with the

elchik?" He decided that he should. Gerhard hismaler, in the Stuttgarter Zeitung, felt that

lite had not made any effect. The young actor,

Correspondenz could be in Cracor Chang. said, as he has done more than most his is not the place to write about recent years, that it has been lost. | Jan and wrongs. Certainly Tabori set Younger Schumann scholars seed inself something higher when he made have settled for a subtler and mone disease to Karl Kerenyi in his new inpartial view of the composer.

The two Schumann volumes in the large Ranke-Braves.

used the disablement theme in earlier The expectations of plays. He himself has said that this condition had various meanings. In this spememetime to think about it. Disabled cial case the explosive power of his interpretation was probably not understood.

Disabled actor tells about his role

in a theatre controversy

From the many years of my own experience of disablement I know what a tragedy it can be in a family to have a disabled child. In the main it is the father who cannot come to terms with the situation, who rejects the child, who abandons the marriage.

For me the disabled person was not an object of display, but it offered me the enormous opportunity to use the theatre to sharpen people's sensibilities.

As in all Tabori productions there Munich Musik-Konzepte series in hwas a fact to me that the son in the was intensive rehearsal. Endlessly the with special aspects of the compass may drama was disabled. Tabori has question arose: How far can one go? work at a very high level, without its

all who took part were high. Is theatre to become what it once was, an experience, a place where catharsis took place, emotional purification.

Or should the theatre shut out this challenge? The premiere was revealing. The embarrassed silence after one hundred minutes indicated bewilderment had been aroused by our presentation of a reality. Then came the opinions of

the critics. The first assessment that we saw appeared in this newspaper. The critic explained what we had tried to do, to present reality in art and in this way to give an enhanced appreciation of reality.

The theatre is not "the beautiful, holy world," there for a few aesthetes who buy tickets at cut-throat prices and who will have nothing to do with public subsidies for drama.

The theatre is the place where one meets oneself, just as much so for a

member of the audience as for an actor. Then came the other critics and suddenly we found ourselves confronted by all the questions that Tabori had put to us in our first conversations.

"Do you know what you are doing when you put a cripple on the stage? You will never be forgiven."

There were some scathing criticisms of the piece, mainly concentrating on the sense of unease the critics felt at the presentation of this radical realism.

This raised a few points. The theatre has become a forum for argument, extending far beyond pure artistic expression. The weapons used in the fencing come from aesthetics, the fight itself involves what place is society prepared to concede to the disabled person.

The question asked today is; Should a ippled person play the role of a crippled person on the stage?

Misunderstanding is inherent in the question Itself. It is not a matter of a "crippled person" playing "a crippled person", but a disabled "actor" playing a disabled "child".

It goes without saying that disablement is not like a costume that can be hung up in the clockroom, but it is a quality that impresses yet it does not determine anything.

No one had the idea to forbid women from playing the parts of women on the stage. Nevertheless it is not too far off when a man will have to play the part of

In the minstrel shows at the turn of



Peter Radtke (In front) as the child and Arnuit Schumacher as the father in M. (Photo: Oda Sternberg)

the century it was an unwritten law that whites played the parts of blacks.

It would be unthinkable today to forbid Sidney Poitier or Grace Bumbry from performing on the stage, just because they are black. Is Ernst Deutsch a bad Nathan just because he is a Jew?

Perhaps people laughed at the production and read in the papers that a disabled person "was the victim of a shameful publicity stunt, as if only disabled people could play disabled people. (Can only the sons of kings play Hamlet, only hunchbacks Richard III or an infanticide Oedipus.) The theatre has

great licence, but it cannot do this." Obviously not only disabled actors should play rolls in which a disablement is a component. The opposing question can then be asked: Why should only the non-disabled be fit for such roles? Must one unconditionally take a thin man when a fat man is needed, a young many who an old man is called for?

The apostles of aesthetics should look at their own aesthetic rules and regulations, namely the question of artistic quality. I myself regard it as misguided to put a disabled person on the stage solely because he or she is disabled. The question should be dramatic quality when this is done, rather than considerations that are foreign to art.

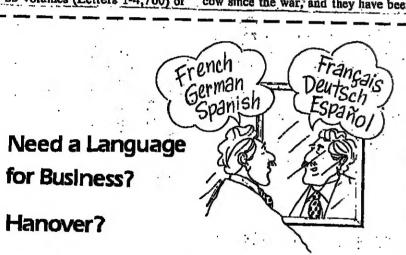
Many representatives of the old school will bring this aesthetic into consideration - that the theatre should only present the beautiful in tragedy, that which is elevated.

This is an understanding of theatre inai cannoi de disputed haps by the most powerful plays Shakespeare wrote, or Hauptmann, or in modern times Beckett and Kroetz.

Well-intentioned critics — and there are some - stood to Tabori's defence, but were of the view that the experiment could not be repeated.

The opposite is the case. The battle for equal opportunity, the integration of the disabled into the performing arts, has only just begun. The attempt would be empty of

meaning, an exotic flower that blossomed in the forest of the German theatre, if it were not continued in this, or some other, way. Peier Radike (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 12 January 1985)



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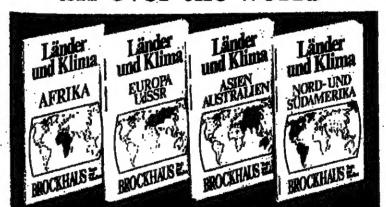
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Pollution simulated in probe into why trees are dying

DIE WELT

Nature is being simulated in a Munich research laboratory as part of efforts to learn more about the reasons why tree deaths have reached epidemic proportions.

Leading scientists agree that the blight which has already affected half the Federal Republic of Germany's forest land is due to atmospheric pol-

But they have to identify beyond doubt the exact cause.

The wildest speculation has been triggered by the fact that damage occurs on a large scale despite differences in climate and soil.

It also occurs both in areas where the air is clean and in industrial conurbations where it is seriously polluted.

Bavarian Environment Minister Alfred Dick says forest damage is caused by a wide range of factors. The effects of these factors varied widely from one area to another.

All conceivable causes and contributory factors must be investigated, he said, in interdisciplinary research.

These factors are hard to catalogue systematically in nature. They never . occur singly; only in changing combinations of varying intensity.

That is why scientists have so far only been able to name groups of factors. such as sulphur dioxide, nitric oxides, ozone, heavy metals, acidity in forest soil, acid fog, extreme weather conditions, insect pests and micro-organ-

They have not been able to draw up a convincing pattern of cause and ef-

A determined bid to remedy the situation is now being undertaken by simulating forest conditions in a research laboratory.

Part of the aim is to rule out additional and unknown natural influences and ensure that experimental combinations of factors are known and quanti-

Work is under way at the Neuherberg, Munich, laboratories of the GSF, a radiation and environmental research institute entrusted last year with coordinating Bavarian research into forest damage.

In newly-established test chambers all kinds of weather can be simulated — from the Föhn in Bavaria to a rainy day in the industrial Ruhr.

The chambers were designed and built by a firm in Balingen, Baden-Württemberg. They cost DM8m and are the only ones of their kind in the world.

They are 3.50 by 2.80 metres in size and 2.50 metres tall. Temperatures can be set at from -15° C to 40° C. Humidity can be varied top, just as rain and fog can be simulated.

Wind speeds can be set at up to 70cm per second, with light ranging from glorious sunlight to a cloudy day.

Even sunlight can be exactly simulated, the manufacturers claim, by using a combination of xenon rays and through traffic on certain streets. Such a what will initially be a three-month in-

specially-designed metal halogenide burners complete with a sophisticated

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Light can be simulated to up to 130,000 lux, or lumens per square metre, which realistically corresponds to daylight in clean Alpine or coastal air.

The first plants to be used in experiments have been housed in the chambers since the New Year, says GSF's Hans-Dieter Payer. They are four-vear-old spruce cuttings uniform in their

There are eight chambers and a dozen cuttings are to be planted in each. A hard life awaits them

The experiments start with an admixture of ozone, which in natural conditions is generated from oxygen in strong sunlight at altitudes of between 20 and 40 kilometres.

It is also generated from nitric oxides in vehicle exhaust fumes and from hydrocarbons. Even minute quantities destroy tissue.

The outer skin of plant cells is corroded and the liquid inside them spills out. Chlorophyll is also destroyed, and it plays an important role in feeding

Sensitive plants such as pine trees are damaged when the ozone count exceeds its normal level of between 20 and 30 micrograms per cubic metre. In Munich concentrations of between 40 and 200 micrograms are to be generated.

DIEMEZEIT

f you ask people what can be done to

help prevent more trees deaths, al-

These two measures are already in

hand. But on a personal level, what can

the individual do? This is a much more

Not everyone who lives in the Black

Forest, for example, is a card-carrying

conservationist with an idea of what

could be done (although all are keen to

Now the Baden-Württemberg Land

An initial amount of DM200,000 has

The intention is to set up the machin-

ery to coordinate many small environ-

mentally friendly actions which, al-

though they might not amount to much

separately, would have a hefty cumula-

Possible examples include overhaul-

ing heating systems and banning

been allocated and the project has be-

gun operations from a small office in

government is supporting a scheme to

use commercial project management to

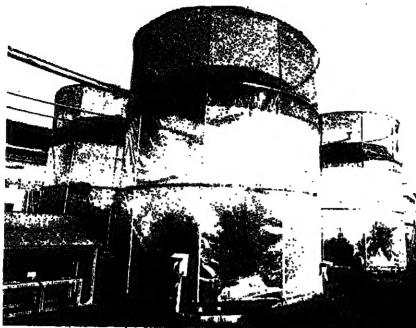
organise small-scale measures.

conserve the countryside).

most all would answer: clean up indus-

trial smoke and car exhausts.

difficult question to answer.



Search for culprits

Separating the wood from the trees: pollution simulators being operated policy awkward or ill-behaved; he suf-Hohenheim University laboratories. These test chambers can simulate and in tom one of the most serious and tions such as warm Bavarian winds and Industrial rain in the Ruhr to see in this present behavioural disturbances in (Photo: Wilhelm Micreshel Althon

These are levels that have been measured in sunny German summers both in clean air and in densely-populated in-

The effect of ozone is to be tested in combination with other factors, such as acid fog (with a pH value of 3), keen frost and poor and fertilised soils.

Only parts of each plant are to be exposed to these various influences in order to be able to draw comparisons. Sulphur dioxide is also to be pumped

into the test chambers. It heightens the effect of ozone. Sulphur dioxide is generated when fossil fuels are burnt.

In the Federal Republic of Germanyalone up to four million tonnes of sul-

programme would also increase public

Architects of the plan point out that

there aren't enough local government

officials in a village of 4,000 people for

air, soil and water experts to be employ-

Experts may well be employed at

county hall, but how do they respond to

the problems of their local government

Even if constant and comprehensive

lines of communication between local

authorities were guaranteed, with ready

access to specialised knowledge, how

tion "from the bottom up" face organi-

sational problems. What aims and dead-

ines are to be set? How is the flow of in-

formation to be ensured? How are indi-

vidual moves to be coordinated? How is

In industry there are firms and spe-

cialists for these tasks. Industrial com-

panies rely on project control of large

projects that are similarly difficult to or-

ganise. Why not do the same in environ-

Munich engineer Dieter Halbhuber

persuaded first the magazine Natur,

then the Baden-Württemberg Land gov-

The magazine published the proposal

and Baden-Württemberg is bankrolling

everything to be supervised?

ernment this was a good idea.

mental protection?

Advocates of environmental protec-

can the man in the street play a part?

Commercial project management

ed on the spot.

to coordinate conservation

way. The gas is carried 1,000km at taken aged two to five suffer from it, more in the air.

tests will take about six months. The sement, writing in the Zeitschrift für is to find out more about the combine Bische Psychologie, Psychopathologie

In later experiments the influenced soys are affected about three time fungi, bacteria, fungi and insect principles often than girls. Hyperkinetic to be probed too. The first criticism believe suffer from an overwhelming already been voiced. Says Profess 1510 move and just can't sit still, espe-Franz Nienhaus of Bonn University & sulfat school. partment of plant diseases:

"Most damage occurs to old tress has mate and are easily distracted.

are they going to be studied under labor they get upset at the slightest un-

environmental protection.

vels of local government.

Halbhuber uses a simile to explain the

size they are incapable of controllwheir behaviour, they are frequently troductory phase — and compared with and unreasonable in their reactions some, indeed many, subside differ quarrel with their playmates. DM200,000 is a modest enough inter breest findings have disproved as-

tions that all cases of hyperkinesis A small office in Freiburg began welf resused by the same thing.

on the project a few weeks ago. have seems clear that some children Even committed environmental from minor brain damage due are taken aback to begin with by think to some kind of inflammation of idea of a commercial project manufe brain while others' brains have ment and consultancy firm going in the bably been overexposed to lead. The is indicated by high lead counts

Halbhuber patiently tries to reason amred and the laboratory finding them. "I just suggest methods, not post a nice exposed to lead show typical cy. We coordinate horizontally, a spend hyperkinesis.
were, because vertical administrated lead-poisoned mice also show signs

structure is unable to accomplish the so-called stimulant paradox that among hyperkinetic children.

Coordination, he says, is the sense the provides. Coordinated proposals when the laboratory animals are ideas that seem to merit being put it when the laboratory animals are practice need converting into laws, to the US research scientist Feingold

Continued from page 12

approach. When rain comes through of, he says, the entire roof can be figure to organise environmental roof, he says, the entire roof carried from the bottom up are not placed. That is the comprehensive, continue for, but an accompaniment But damaged or broken tiles the taylon mental protection from

spars can also be replaced. That is the small-scale, less expensive solution that any continuous and the undertaken by local authorities on the undertaken by local authorities are specified in different approaches will be do the work and coordinate activities.

Small-scale individual measure achieve little on their own. They are achieve little on their own. They are a local school, banning throat ing at a local school, banning throat ing at a local school, banning throat a long as the reasons for faitraffic lights to make traffic run mark there are scertained.

The individual has to be approached. spars can also be replaced. That is

dilaken there are 370 potential The individual has to be approach Continued on page 13 tembers, local authorities and bodies prepared to contribute toward the ven-

The mere suggestion of taking part has triggered activities, he reports, so the project was under way before it

Since no-one is consciously being at least a chance of a comprehensive

Horst Bieber

BEHAVIOUR

reaction to certain artificial colourings **Fidgety Philip** and essences used in food. But a diet excluding these additives has been found to ease the symptoms - a case of of hyperkinesis among only a fraction of patients (between 10 and 25 per cent), especially children under eight. hyperkinesia Little is yet known about the effect of complications before and after birth

perkinesis.

by foster-parents.

genetical factors.

hit the headlines a while ago when he

claimed hyperactivity was an allergic

and the extent to which they trigger hy-

Hyperkinetic complaints seem to be

frequent in certain families and to rec-

ur even when children are brought up

So they would appear to be heredi-

tary, although nothing definite is yet

In some cases fidgeting seems to be

triggered by strictly psychological fac-

tors, particularly when introverted and

unstable children are exposed to se-

n Praxis der Kinderpsychologie.

known about the exact significance of

Bremer Nachrichten

philipp, or Fidgety Philip, is subject of a tale by Heinrich mann, the 19th century Frankfurt and author of Struwwelpeter, an strated book that has delighted genjoss of children.

hillip is the epitome of what nowa-

phur dioxide a year are generated into lawsen five and 10 per cent of quieten down about 70 per cent of hyan Dr Burckhard Brocke of the Free peractive children, making them more The first series of Munich laborated University of Berlin's psychology deattentive and better capable of learn-

Since medication as the sole therapy has side-effects and the patient could, for instance, grow used to taking medicines as a means of solving problems, behavioural therapies have lately been devised and proved at least as effective as medication

they talk incessantly, cannot con-They are mainly aimed at systematic, task-related, attentive behaviour.

The most striking successes are tory conditions?" Dankwart Gurand Frantness and stumble from one (Die Welt, Bonn, 29 January 1914 Exional extreme to another. achieved by combining medication and

psychotherapeutic treatment. Despite improvements in treatment hyperactive children can still be expected to have difficulties at school and show signs of abnormal behaviour until later youth.

This somewhat pessimistic view is outlined by London psychiatrist Geoff Thorley in Psychological Bulletin.

In later life, he writes, hyperkinetic children seldom suffer from serious mental illness. But their personalities are long marked by immaturity and impulsive behaviour.

In later youth they often still have trouble following lessons and getting on with others. Some also fall foul of

Praxis Kurier, reporting on a gathering of American paediatricians, says medication alone is in the long term totally unsuitable as a means of treat-

Deutscher Forschungsdienst

(Bremer Nachrichten, 26 January 1985)

ture, with Baden-Württemberg footing 50 per cent of the bill.

even began. ruled out as a collaborator, there is

grass-roots network being set up. Another side-effect could prove equally welcome: the opportunity of making everyone find out who is responsible for what. Failure to realise who is responsible has stymied many a promising start.

(Die Zeit, 18 January 1985)

Looking for the formula for bringing up a child

Does a child of pre-school age stand the best chance of developing in the safety and security of its own home? Or is this too narrow a framework?

Are parents, by virtue of their special relationship with the child, the natural and most suitable choice to bring it up, or is it asking too much of them?

If parents want their children to grow up at home they can certainly not both go out to work

Is a kindergarten upbringing generally better because the work is done by people with professional training?

These and other issues confront young families in both East and West. Psychologists discussed them at this year's Kiel University event.

vere strain in their family surround-Maria Tyszkowa, a psychology professor at Poznan University, had no Treatment long consisted mainly of doubts that a complete family was the prescribing pep pills, says Dr Brocke best environment for a child to develop Oddly enough, pep pills do indeed

It was particularly important for babies and toddlers up to the age of three, but mattered for older children too.

Emotional attention was important for small children. Emulating adults or following their leadership was a secondary consideration.

Not only people matter. So does the home. Does the child have access to tools, works of art, equipment? They give it its first impression of the grown-

In Poland women generally go out to work and send their children to kindergarten. Polish child psychologists report negative side-effects.

Threeto seven-year-old children ought not, for instance, to stay in homes all week. Children who only see their parents at the weekend lag behind

others of their age in development. This, Professor Tyszkowa said, could be seen in their language, behaviour at

play and overall activity. She attributed it to the (steadily less frequent) "sterility" of children's homes where the children had too little contact with staff and were not given enough to

Children that attend day kindergartens are another matter. Provided they aren't sent there too early they are more advanced in movement, social behaviour and general knowledge than children brought up at home by the time they go to school.

KielerNachrichten

By all accounts there was no real substitute for family upbringing for babies, said Professor Hermann Wegener, a Kiel University medical psychologist.

A child's development up to the age of three decided whether it would later be capable of coping with other people free of anxiety or aggression.

Psychologists change their minds periodically on which adults and how many of them ought to deal with the

Professor Wegener felt the tenet of a one-way relationship between active mother and passive child was outdated. On closer scrutiny babies had been found to conduct non-speech dialogues with their mothers even before they

could speak a single word. The baby could be the one to start the exchange, thereby activating and exercising an educational influence on the

Over the last 15 years fathers had often successfully joined in bringing up baby, so it was no longer accurate to talk in terms of a single person to which babies related.

We now knew that fathers were important in a baby's first and second years of life and that babies could relate to more than one person without difficulty.

This break-up of traditional family roles provided convenient options of family upbringing in situations where both parents wanted to work or had no choice but to do so.

There was no proof that fathers were iologically unsuited to looking after

Bringing up one to three-year-old babies in creches could only be an advantage when their families were disrupted.

Sending threeto six-year-olds to kindergarten every morning was, he said, a fine preparation for what awaited them at school.

He was strongly opposed to what he called a growing power of experts over the child. But if its development were in any way disturbed, parents shouldn't hesitate to seek outside advice and as-

> Jörg Feldner (Kieler Nachrichten, 23 January 1985)

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Utlack by the Red Army Faction.

the evidence points to the probability

ANNIVERSARIES

Berlin sanctuary for hounded Huguenots

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

When the Huguenots were driven out of Catholic France 300 years ago and there was nowhere for them to go, Berlin came to their rescue.

The Great Elector, Frederick William, opened the gates of the city, which was then an impoverished and thinly populated royal capital of Branden-

The Huguenots snapped up the chance gratefully — after all, on one night alone in 1572, St Bartholomew's Night, 24 August, 20,000 of them had been murdered. Just across the water, the powerful and protestant Britain did nothing to help.

A certain amount of religious tolerance was introduced in France in 1598 by King Henri IV, but on 18 October 1685, this was ended by the Sun King, Louis XIV, in the Revocation Act of

The result was renewed persecution. Thousands were thrown into prison, hundreds of churches burnt, schools closed and teachers and ministers arrested.

Those who could get away did. But where to? Just 11 days after the Fontainebleau Act, the Great Elector passed the Potsdam Edict, which opened Brandenburg to the refugees. And they came.

Soon afterwards, Britain, Holland and Switzerland began allowing refugees in as well.

The Huguenots in Berlin quickly became involved in industry, the trades, the arts and in the army.

They got citizenship rights immediately. They were allowed 10 tax-free years, given advances to start up factories in cases where they had previously owned factories.

Landowners and farmers were allocated land and scholars and ministers were granted salaries.

Mockery

The Great Elector greeted each group personally and let them describe their sufferings. Contemporaries recall seeing tears in his eyes.

Ties between Brandenburg and France were broken. The French envoy, Marquis de Rebenac, protested and tried to persuade the Elector that uffling of top positions both in the camps the refugees were troublemakers and and in the Gestapo base at Kattowitz.

However, when the famous French Marshal de Schomberg sought asylum in Berlin, Frederick William asked the try to improve camp conditions. ambassador with gentle mockery if he had anything more to say.

The refugees settled in a series of settlements such as Magdeburg and Spandau, but the biggest colony was in Berlin. The city then had 11,000 people of whom 4,000 were French refu-

Adolf Streckfuss wrote in his book action after the war. covering 500 years of Berlin history

that in those days Berliners were wary of outsiders, whom they regarded as intruding competitors. Despite this, they "supported the French as much as the could, took them happily into their homes and demonstrated working people's fraternal love."

Under the Great Elector, Berlin became the worldly, tolerant cosmopolitan city. The tradition is being maintained today by West Berlin.

The city had earlier established some reputation as a haven for refugees. In 1671, another edict allowed in 50 Jewish families which had been harried out of Vienna and Lower Austria by Kaiser Leopold.

They were not confined to ghettoes, as was the case in many European cities but were free to settle where they wanted, although there were restrictions on their trades and businesses.

Then came the first of the Huguenots, in 1672. And there was no end to the stream of refugees arriving because of religious persecution somewhere.

Assimilation was smooth and gave Berlin a reputation as a place where Jew and Gentile could live shoulder to shoulder without problem.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 20 January 1985)

Continued from page 5

sub-camps and arms factories employing prisoners were set up near concentration camps, including Auschwitz.

It is therefore blatant self-deception to maintain that no-one could have imagined what was happening behind the electrically-charged barbed wire at

The "combat group Auschwitz" never ceased trying to inform the rest of the world about the true extent of atrocities.

Of course, the Polish prisoners stood the best chance of smuggling such information out of the camp, since Auschwitz is in Poland

Polish civilians were often sent to work in the camp area, and although they were not allowed to talk to the prisoners the SS could not prevent information from being passed on.

Any prisoner caught talking to a civilian faced the death penalty.

The Polish civilian workers for their part (or their families) were also threatened, and the SS employed a whole army

Nonetheless, in 1942 reports of the mass murder in the gas chambers of Auschwitz already reached the town of Krakau, 60 kilometres east of Auschwitz, where a Polish underground organisation had secretly established radio contact with London, the seat of the exile Polish

Even members of the SS later confirmed the implications of this broadcast. On 5 July 1945 SS Oberscharführer, Wilhelm Boger, said in a statement that

after the news of the mass of deaths in Auschwitz was made known to the world in autumn 1943, there was a sudd

Camp commandant Höss was replaced, and although his successor Liebenhenschel kept the gas chambers he did

Reports of the systematic extermination of the Jews were already discussed in the British lower house of parliament in December 1942.

BBC London warned all those "taking part in the planning and execution of the "Nazi policy of exterminating the Jews" that they would have to account for their

All this was a reaction to the news

Stiletto-cracking 2,000-year TERRORISM **Augsburg celebration**

This year, the historic Roman centre A of Augsburg, in Bavaria, celebrates its 2,000-year jubilee. The New Year marking the occasion was ushered in by pealing church bells and the raising of 260 flags in all parts of the city.

Augsburg's celebration comes hard on the heels of similar celebrations by Trier and Neuss, which last year were 2,000 years old.

Particular interest in Augsburg's celebrations are being paid by people in Kempten, next door to Augsburg, which is said to be older than Augsburg.

Kemptenites maintain their town must be older because it is further

They work on the reasoning that, as the Romans pushed to the north, they must have reached Kempten first.

But in Augsburg, people don't go into arguments about the oldest cities in Germany. And with reason. Historian Wolfgang Zorn says Augsburg does not

Jews were deported to Auschwitz from

The "combat group" not only informed

the world of this planned atrocity, but

called upon the military to bomb both the

railway lines leading from Hungary to

Auschwitz and the crematories in Birke-

out straight away, even if a few prisoners

The call was heard, but the bombing

Why efforts were not made to stop the

"Hungary operation", as the SS called it,

In fact, a clear answer has not been giv-

However, a fireman who has not quite

When commemorating the day on

which the heart of the Nazi apparatus of

extermination was destroyed and Ausch-

or indirectly took part in mass murder.

beings, not to give up even if the face of

This day is the first of a series com-

It is a day of joy, not only for the sur-

May 8 too is a day of joy; for it was on

Hermann Langbein

(Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagablatt,

Hamburg, 27 January 1985)

this day that the sinister power was de-

feated whose murderous ideology made

vivers of the Nazi concentration camps,

but for all those who do not mourn the

memmorating event 40 years ago.

man feelings, l.e. humanity.

seemingly invincible odds.

Nazi atrocities.

"Third Reigh".

Auschwitz possible.

done his job properly cannot share the

same kind of blame as the fire-raiser.

nau so as to at least hinder the move.

were to lose their lives.

was not clear at the time.

did not take place.

en to this very day.

the "combat group Auschwitz".

Hungary within seven weeks.

smuggled out of the Auschwitz camp by Their chain mail shirts have be that had been stolen in Augsburg a The most extensive extermination operation began on 16 May 1944: 437,000

tres a day. At camp each evening the aplosives and three large camping wil post sentries and every fourthing anytheres in the boot. will be a rest day.

pons, 40 kilograms.

It sent out plans of the crematories and burg and compile daily reports. stressed that a bombing should be carried

There is even a helmet made out my lives. In an RAF communique pure gold which makes the exhibit mixed quickly afterwards, it was valuable not only for archaeologist. They said that the aim was to attack Augsburg's most valuable bith relitary directly.

present, however, is the restored to this was the most spectacular terror-

witz liberated we should not avoid the It was totally burnt out in a bound at mounted.

raid in 1944 and was rebuilt follows an organisation divided into many from individuals, business and the day a network of extremely mobile question of the ideology which led to a situation in which many thousand directly Simply because they dismissed a human being's right to live on account of ra-

cial descent. Furthermore, we should not ignore the fact that even in Auschwitz it

was not possible to totally eradicate hu-Many of the prisoners there made great sacrifices to try and put an end to been cheaper. January 27 should remind the world

not to underestimate the power of human out that much of the expenditure of Christmas Eve there was a bomb of long-term benefit.

platz with its new paving. The paving stones were imported and were the words "Revolutionary pecially from Prague. They were stone and "Solidarity in the struggle Gued because they convey a distinct of the convey a distinct of the convey and struggle Guedo because they convey a distinct of the convey and : Middle Ages look...

Middle Ages look.

However, women are already and all American and Nato facilities.

Plaining that their stiletto health the RAP communiques said: "No off in the cracks.

Karl Pflugment and livery, the USA and Nato worldwide (Stuttgarter Zeitung. 12 January) breaking off in the cracks.

Own goal suspected as explosion STUTTGARTER as person died in the latest bomb ZEITUNG

actually know in what year it lost it was an own goal: Johannes

ounged.

Irmgard Baur, who is a member distinct, was dismembered in the explocommission in charge of the coles which was at a computer centre at tion's historical aspects, says that is companion, Claudia Wanners-the campaign against the Celts and tark, was seriously injured. alpine people who eventually beat lives the latest in a renewed series of the Swiss, by Kaiser Augustus, Rather stacks and the first to take casusoldiers established a settlement at the soldiers established a settlement at the soldiers can be soldiers.

Lech and Wertach rivers join. Jumpt to blow up the Nato officers' This was the basis for the later to have been that was to become Augher Agiver-grey Audi 80 was driven up ment that was to become Augsburg halver-grey change in an American

Junkelmann, says the Augsburg celes According to public prosecutor Kurt tion is an occasion for recalling the man parked the car in the

Later in the year, he and 10 others left. will start off from Verona and are suspicions were raised both by the towards Augsburg wearing replies hathe car was parked and because it menumber plates of an American ve-

welded together from 30,000 ironing adays before. The party aims to cover 25 blue Amerial bomb squad found 28 kilos

lle explosives were connected to a de-Just like in the old days, each kenter and timing mechanism on the back naire will carry, with supplies and that Everything pointed to the RAF.

lwas similar in most details to the A television team will accomplish attack on the American airbase at them all the way from Rome to Angustinia the Palatinate on 31 August

An exhibition, The Romans in South July last year the police discovered ia, is to document legionnaire like herorists' flat in Frankfurt where city: although there is no certificatings of the Oberammergan school

signifying the founding of the distribund.
there of course are other indications like Americans were alerted and tifacts and remains of buildings. It wariness paid off, possibly saving

en Hall. It was built in the Middle Mack in the period before Christ-

as a replica of one of the halls in the throughout the country. The pu-Master builder Elias Holl in 18 prosecutor's office speaks of about built it into the Augsburg town hall 10 22 cases a judicial inquiry has

When it was finished, three possible were placed at the AEG-gold was used to apply a glazing fair the worke in Mülheim on the night of

This has drawn criticism from politic architects, who say that the city has a arson attack on Siemens in architects, who say that the city has a arson attack on Siemens in architects, who say that the city has a large description of the city has been attack on Siemens in architects, who say that the city has a large description of the city has been attack on Siemens in architects. Straubing, RAF member Rolf Heissler has received 1,099 letters in two years.

A RAF message after In any case, the jubilee is not sold the "We selected Stemens because in be cheap. It is costing 40 million polymerical sectors of its activities it is involved However, the city administration polymerialism."

458 letters and sent 566. It points to the cleaned Rather This was a bomb It points to the cleaned Rathan This was done "by the proletarits towers and the brand new Rathan This was done by the proletarits towers and the brand new Rathan This was done by the proletarits towers and the brand new Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the cleaned Rathan This was done by the proletarity to the cleaned Rathan This was done by the cleaned Rathan prisoners. Although all letters are exapost they can receive or send out.

Normally a prisoner is allowed one thirtyminute visit once a week. RAF prisoners usually are allowed 45 miin the main the RAF attacks, as before, nutes. And they are allowed more visits than laid down in the regulations. The Baden-Württemberg justice de-

partment gave permission for Christian

dismembers man, injures woman

It is also obvious that the terrorists want to hit West German data and information centres. This is made clear by the attack at the weekend on a data processing firm in Karlsruhe and the IBM branch in West Berlin. They are waging war against the hated western world and its technology.

hannoveriche Allgemeine

The left-wing West Berlin daily taz commented that the language, the way of thought of the communiques were military in style.

The series of attacks were conspicuously timed to coincide with the hunger strike of the RAF members under arrest. This hunger strike was started on 4 December and all 34 RAF prisoners are

They want to improve their prison conditions. More than anything else they want to be recognised as prisonersof-war according to the Geneva Con-

The hunger strikers are modelling their protest on the hunger strikes of Irish prisoners in 1981.

Then the IRA prisoners refused food demanding that they should have the

lmost all the 30 Red Army Faction

Aprisoners in various jails in West

They were seeking preferential treat-

They were also demanding an end to

A senior official said that now

what they called "isolation torture." But

many prisoners who have no connection

with the RAF were also seeking similar

What are their prison conditions

The words "isolation torture" calls to

mind images of dark and dank dungeons

where people are chained to walls and

have no contact with other prisoners or

Chief public prosecutor Kurt Reb-

mann, however, points out that the RAF

prisoners have more contact than other

receives on average 125 letters a year.

He has written 1,160 letters.

Every person in the Federal Republic

The same is true of the other RAF

mined there is no limit to the amount of

their demands were rejected

improved conditions.

the outside world.

ment and wanted to be kept together in

the same prison.

Germany have ended their hunger

status of prisoners-of-war. Prisoners died in this strike, but the IRA did not win this prisoner-of-war status, nor did the Palestinian prisoners in Israel.

There has been little public interest in this hunger strike, unlike that of 1981. But then there was no peace movement. Experts of the radical scene point out that their hunger strikes and attacks are directed at causes the peace movement has made its own - action against Nato facilities and action against re-armament.

It could be that the RAF stragglers could offer the peace movement new perspectives, but it is questionable if it would be possible to radicalise adherents of the peace movement.

According to the security authorities the RAF has been able to recruit more followers to fill the gaps caused by the arrest of seven RAF members last summer. Rebmann estimated that the underground organisation was then made up of 15 members.

It is likely that attacks were planned to coincide with the anniversary of the previous suicides at the Stammheim prison.

In summer investigators came upon documents that led to the suspicion that there was a plan to ambush and shoot the presiding judge, Klaus Knospe, in Stammheim in the case against Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt.

After a shoot-out at Deizisau near Esslingen in July last year Manuela Hoppe, believed to be a terrorist, was arrested. She had been spying out the daily routine of Judge Knospe who lived there.

In summer last year the police came upon a mass of material found in a Karlsruhe apartment. One leaflet called upon the RAF to build up an "anti-imperialist front". The maximum propaganda should be squeezed out of the illegal actions of the hard core of the RAF and the legal activities of sympathisers, harmonised with the hunger strike of the RAF members imprisoned.

Since the arrests last summer at least five sympathisers from the RAF underground have emerged, one of them being possibly Claudia Wannersdorfer.

After the arrest of Helmut Pohl, who is now being forcibly fed, and Christa Eckes, police investigators believe that the 40 -year-old lngc Vett, a former kindergarten teacher, and the 25-yearold Hennig Beer are among the top people in the RAF. Both are on the mostwanted list of terrorists.

There is some doubt among specialists that the latest series of attacks are the "death throes" of the terrorist movement, a view taken by many.

Recently the terrorists have been given support by the "Red Cells", a group difficult to define in the general picture of terrorists.

In a strategy paper they have presented they propose to work together with other groups "to destroy imperialism in the main countries".

This is precisely the aim of the RAF and vas always so. Werner Birkenmaier

(Hannoversche Altgemeine Zeitung,

22 January 1985)

RAF prisoners end their hunger strike

Brigitte Mohnhaupt has had 80 visits. Visits from lawyers are not included.

In the hunger strike of 1981 the prisoners demanded that they should be imisoned together in groups of three or four. They:now maintain they only discontinued then because the authorities agreed to make concessions.

'The authorities say there was no undertaking.

Chief public prosecutor Rebmann did, indeed, refuse to discuss the prisoners' requests under pressure from:a hunger strike.

But when the hunger strike did end, talks did take place between Rebmann and officials of the state justice depart-

Then three groups of RAF prisoners According to the prison authorities at were formed formed: in Celle with RAF prisoners Folkerts, Taufer, Dellwo and Vogel, in Lübeck with Krabbe, Kuby and Möller, and in West Berlin with In the same period Günter Sonnen-Goder, Rollnick and Berberich. berg, in Bruchsal prison, has received

The members of these groups can meet daily without restrictions.

In Celle they have their own recreation room with television, a hotplate and a refrigerator. The current demands go a little bit

further — that all RAF prisoners should be held in one place. The authorities fear that this would

create a "command headquarters in

All RAF prisoners have been offered Klar to have 106 visits between 16 No- the normal facilities available to prisonvember 1982 and 3 December 1984. ers generally. This includes going with

other prisoners for exercise in the prison yard, going to church, watching television with other prisoners and working together. With a few exceptions all have rejected these privileges.

Rebmann said in a statement: "They want to be isolated from other prisoners and to achieve their aim of getting together by referring to 'isolation' and torture in prison'." The: RAF prisoners want to be treated as people a cut above the other prisoners.

The terrorists are allowed to have their own radios in their cells, but the radios cannot have VHP receiver accessories which could be converted into a

transmitter. There is no television for this reason also. Television is available only in the general recreation room and under the supervision of prison officials. Most of them have record or cassette players.

Generally they are allowed to have four daily newspapers and two magazines, along with twenty books in their

Frankfurter Rundschau, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Konkret a satirical magazine Publications from Cuba and

The papers most in demand are taz,

countries are also supplied. Normally prisoners are allowed to have only DM20 a month to spend in

the prison shop. Christian Klar, however, does not have to limit himself in buying cigarettes, coffee and sausages for he is al-

lowed to spend DM300 a month. Kurt Rebmann has made it quite clear that the RAF prisoners cannot claim that they are on hunger strike on humanitarian grounds. This strike is aimed at mobilising sympathisers and strengthening the revolutionary struggle.

> Horst Zimmermann (Saarbrücker Zeltung, 26 January 1985)